

# The Common Cause,

The Organ of the National Union of

# Women's Suffrage

Societies.

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ONE PENNY.

## Notes and Comments.

### The National Union's Albert Hall Meeting.

This meeting will be held on the evening of February 23rd. Mrs. Fawcett, President of the National Union, will be in the chair, and the speakers will be Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. Lloyd George, and the Earl of Lytton. There are scarcely any tickets left, and if admission is desired application should be made at once to Miss Strachey, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

### The Great Labour Meeting.

In view of the determined stand which the Labour party is making on the Reform Bill, we hope members of the National Union and Suffragists generally will rally to the great demonstration which the party is having in the Albert Hall on Tuesday, February 13th, ten days before our great meeting on the 23rd. At the Labour meeting Mr. Ramsay Macdonald will be in the chair, and the speakers will be Mrs. Despard, Miss Mary Macarthur (Mrs. Anderson), Miss Millicent Murby, Will Crooks, M.P.; J. Keir Hardie, M.P.; Arthur Henderson, M.P.; Philip Snowden, M.P.; and Mr. W. C. Anderson, Chairman of the I.L.P.

### Rumour and the Women.

As we are going to press, the Cabinet, so we understand, is discussing procedure in Parliament this session with regard to Women's Suffrage. Before our next issue we shall know what is in the King's speech and what is likely to be the course of the debate upon it. Rumour fills the air. Even forecasts of the two great Government Bills, Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment, are not more numerous than the guesses, mostly inspired by individual desires, as to the fortune of the women's cause. We recommend to all our readers more than the ordinary grain of caution in believing any rumours. And we are quite certain that, whatever happens, our cause will emerge stronger with every month that passes.

### Amendments to the King's Speech.

One of the current rumours is that the Opposition will challenge the Government by an amendment directed against the Reform Bill. Presumably the whole Opposition would vote against the Government on this occasion, and if the Anti-Suffrage members of the Coalition really felt indignant enough with Mr. Asquith for his pledges to the women to vote with the

Opposition, it is conceivable that they might defeat the Government. Neither the Labour Members who think the Government ought to have put women into the Bill from the first, nor the Liberal Antis who object to the Government giving fair play to a women's amendment, are in the least likely, however, to press their views at this juncture, since they will have opportunities later on of voting as they see fit without risking the life of the Government and the loss of the other measures which they wish to pass.

The other amendment mooted is one to raise the whole question of the Referendum. In any case it is no part of the policy of the National Union to have anything to do with amendments to the King's speech. We wish the Government and the existing Members of Parliament to have the time to carry out their pledges.

### When is a Pledge not a Pledge?

There is something nauseating in the endeavours made by anti-suffragists to prove that the pledges given by our supporters in the House are worthless. Wild accusations are sometimes brought against us of being "anti-man," but nowhere in these pages has it ever been suggested that the answer the average Member of Parliament would give to the above riddle is, "When it is given by a man to a woman." We leave such cynicism to those who accuse us of stirring up a sex war. In a leader this month the *Anti-Suffrage Review* says, "The Suffragists have never, we repeat, known the difference between the practical and the academic. The discovery will no doubt shock them." It would indeed shock us, and we believe it would shock every honest man and woman in the land if the men who have promised to vote for definite measures *this year* were to explain when the time came that their promises were "academic." The Antis, in effect, accuse the majority of Members of Parliament of

being liars and cheats. We cannot follow them.

### One Interest.

On the very next page, however, the *Review* proceeds to accuse "almost all Suffragists" of "sex-animosity," and proceeds to explain: "Suffragists cannot point to a single measure that has been passed of *set purpose* against the interests of women. But by far the greater part of the legislation proposed by women Suffragist speakers is designed of *set purpose* against the present position of men." We have heard an immense



[ Photo by Elliott & Fry ]

MRS. F. T. SWANWICK, M.A.

(Member Executive Committee N.U.W.S.S., Editor "Common Cause.")



number of suffrage speeches, and read an immense mass of Suffrage literature, and we have always found that the laws unjust to women were cited as instances of want of knowledge or want of sympathy, not of malevolent design. Further, we would point out that there is a bad *non sequitur* in the implication that because women would (as they undoubtedly would) wish to alter "the present position of men" with regard to women, the alteration must be *against* men. We believe that in the long run the interests of men and women are inextricably intertwined, and that the alterations which would be made in the law and its administration by men and women working together would be no less for the true interests of men than for the true interests of women. They cannot be made by men alone, because men cannot be expected to understand and feel everything any more than women can.

#### In the Wrong.

While the *Anti-Suffrage Review* is industriously maintaining on one page that we of the National Union are fools for believing we have a very good chance on the Reform Bill, it declares on the next page that the W.S.P.U. has shown a "temperament wholly alien to politics and voting, and a complete inability to grasp a political situation," because they repudiated the Government offer as useless! Now, after all, whatever we may think of the attitude of the W.S.P.U. in this matter, they had the support of the *Times*, the *Morning Post*, Mr. F. E. Smith, and the *Anti-Suffrage Review* itself in their diagnosis of the situation. We find the *Review* very bewildering; it gives no clear lead for the enquiring mind; only one thing emerges out of the tangle; when men say a thing it is right, when women say the same thing it is wrong.

We are glad to note that the *Review's* report that Lady Jersey said "women really like to be *rude*" was incorrect; what she said was, "women like to be *ruled*." No doubt some women do.

#### The Campaign in the North.

The Antis seem really to have been having some open meetings in the neighbourhood of Manchester. On the 29th they had a meeting in the Rusholme Public Hall, where the chairman, Mr. Charles Hughes, declared the resolution defeated. On the 30th, at Hulme, the chairman declared the resolution carried by "a large majority." The reporter of the *Manchester Guardian*, however, says the hands held up seemed to be fairly equal on each side, and the chairman refused a count. On the 1st, in Levenshulme and Pendleton, the resolution was declared passed, in the latter place by a small majority.

#### Courtesy to Opponents.

The conditions under which the Anti-Suffrage demonstration in the Albert Hall is being conducted are of the most stringent. Only "bonâ-fide Anti-Suffragists" are to be admitted, and even they will be required to sign a pledge not to disturb the meeting. We greatly regret that there should ever be any justification for holding meetings with closed doors; it is a sign that some people have not yet emerged from a rather primitive condition.

No reasonable speakers mind moderate interruption, and we think the Antis are unduly sensitive, but we would appeal to Suffragists not to do anything seriously to disturb our opponents' meetings. Because we have in our time had to endure the extremes of brutality at our meetings, that is no reason whatever for retaliating now that we are winning all along the line. Let us show the Antis at least civility.

#### The Policy of the W.S.P.U.

In the current number of *Votes for Women*, it is reported that Mrs. Pankhurst said in a speech at the London Pavilion on January 29th:—

"We have come to a stage when sympathy is no longer of any use. If Woman Suffrage is not in the King's Speech, we have to make it absolutely impossible for the Government to touch the question of franchise. If we have made a mistake in the past, it is that we have not been militant enough."

In the leading article in the same issue Miss Pankhurst writes, "Our point of view is that if we cannot unite the Cabinet on Votes for Women, the next best thing we can do is to *split* the Cabinet on Votes for Women." But there is a third alternative which Miss Pankhurst has not faced.

#### Women's Suffrage and the Referendum.

At a meeting of the Women's Suffrage Campaign Joint Committee (of which Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., is chairman, and Mr. Walter Rea, M.P., is hon. secretary), held on January 30th, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., seconded by Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P., and carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting of the Women's Suffrage Campaign Joint Com-

mittee, representing most of the large Suffrage Societies, protests against the proposal to single out the question of Women's Suffrage for submission to a Referendum, and would regard this as an attempt to set up an unprecedented constitutional barrier to the will of the people as expressed in the House of Commons, and calls on all friends of women's enfranchisement to offer to it their most strenuous opposition."

#### Dr. Jevons Contests West Marylebone.

We are glad to hear that the West Marylebone seat on the London County Council, vacated by the resignation of Miss Susan Lawrence, is to be contested by a woman. Miss Jevons is a doctor, a relative of the late Professor Jevons, and a niece of the late Mr. Taylor, of the *Manchester Guardian*. She is keenly interested, as one would expect, in questions of public health, and she stands as an Independent.

#### Death of Miss Wordsworth.

Old students of Lady Margaret Hall will be sorry to have heard the news of the death of Miss Wordsworth, who had been Principal for thirty years. She retired in 1909, and was succeeded by Miss Jex Blake, a niece of the pioneer of medical women in England.

#### Death of Miss Straker.

Suffragists have lost a staunch friend and good fighter within the Liberal ranks in Miss Florence Straker, Secretary of the Hornsey W.L.A. It is reported as one of her feats that she opposed a nominee from headquarters because he was an Anti-Suffragist, and secured his rejection by the Selection Committee in favour of a Suffragist. If only all Liberal women had such grit!

#### Changing the Social System.

Bishop Gore has shown himself time and again to be a Churchman of great heart and wide sympathies. He made a warm appeal last week to the Christian Social Union to leave mere salvage work and "change the social system," and his appeal was to women as well as to men. There are, we believe, thousands of men ready to respond to such a summons. It has always been held women's work to bind up the wounds and help the vanquished in the stricken field; doubtless they will still do so, but with the growth of knowledge has come to many women a sense of untried power and the will to use it. We know not whether it may lead us, but we are filled with hope and faith that when women's constructive powers are informed and liberated there will be a change in social conditions the like of which has not yet hitherto been seen.

#### Medea.

A fine performance of the "Medea" of Euripides was given in Professor Murray's translation at the Kingsway Theatre on the 5th by the "New Players." Miss Adeline Bourne played Medea with the right venom of hate; sere and wasted and shaken with tormenting rage, she played the part with a certain monotony—one missed the awful transitions from pity to the terrified cry: "Down, down, thou tortured thing!"—and, finally, to hate again; but she truly gave the impression of a nature blasted by wrong and warped to evil by evil. In the "Trojan women" we have the extremity of cruelty and wickedness endured unmurmuring by women at the hands of men; here the falseness of the man who took all and requited all with callous treachery is resented with a savagery that appals. It is usual to find a reconciling and soothing quality in the submission of Andromache and only horror and dissatisfaction in the revenge of Medea. But do we all feel this? At any rate, Euripides makes us feel how the caged, enslaved woman has no refuge, no outlet, no resource but to rage against unfaith and cruelty till she goes mad. From the first wonderful speech, when Medea surveys a woman's life and what it is, to the dialogue with Jason (most excellently acted by Mr. Philip Merivale), when the callous egotism and impenetrable conceit of the hero are like fuel to her rage, we see events shaping the awful end.

#### A New Dramatist.

The new play, "Rutherford and Son," which made such a favourable impression when it was produced at the Court Theatre on February 1st, is by a woman, Miss K. G. Sowerby. The *Times* critic said the play told its story "with quite unusual force and conviction. Some of the scenes are as ingeniously and finely dramatic as could be imagined. . . . it is a play not easily to be forgotten and full of promise for the future, as well as of merit in itself."

#### Our Portrait.

At the special request of the Manchester Society we are publishing this week a portrait of the editor of this paper, who was for four years hon. secretary of that society.

## The A.B.C. of Women's Suffrage.

### The Chivalry of Labour.

We want our readers to realise to the full all that is involved by the decision of the Labour Party with regard to Women's Suffrage on January 26th. They passed, with regard to the Reform Bill, by a majority of 233,000 (on a total poll of 1,605,000) a resolution requesting the Labour Party in Parliament "to make it clear that

#### NO BILL CAN BE ACCEPTABLE

to the Labour and Socialist movement which does not include women." This means, and the speakers made it very clear that it did mean, that the Labour Party in the House was instructed not to accept a Reform Bill which did not include at least some women, and this means that, should a Reform Bill reach its Third Reading without women in it, the Labour Party is instructed to

#### VOTE AGAINST THE THIRD READING.

Now a Reform Bill can only be brought forward by the Government of the day, and if the whole Labour Party threatens to vote solid against a Government measure of first-class importance like this, it means that the Government will not dare to press such a measure and the danger of

#### MANHOOD SUFFRAGE IS AVERTED.

The passage of this resolution is one of the most significant and important events in the whole history of our movement, and it is also one to warm the heart of every woman with recognition of the loyalty of the men workers to their women-folk. The men said in effect, "We will not take more representation for ourselves unless

#### WOMEN ALSO HAVE A SHARE."

They recognised that the women had worked incessantly for their liberty ever since the last Reform Bill of 1884, when so many men were given the vote and women were bidden "stand back, lest they overweight the ship." Now the Labour men see that because the women have put in

#### TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS' HARD WORK,

while men on the whole have done very little indeed for Manhood Suffrage, it is not fair to offer

#### MORE VOTES FOR MEN

and

#### NO VOTES FOR WOMEN,

and they have refused to be a party to such unfairness. For this we honour and congratulate the Labour men, and we know that they will reap their just reward in the confidence and fellowship of the women.

It is interesting to notice who it was that voted against the resolution. It was

#### THE MINERS,

600,000 strong, who said they were in favour of women having votes, but would not stand fast for the principle. It is well to remember that it was

the Miners' Federation that wanted to deprive 6,000 women of an honest livelihood; it is a significant fact, also, that infant mortality is highest in mining districts where women do not go out to work. All these circumstances lead one to suppose there is some connection between the economic independence of women and the respect which men have for their liberty.

Suffragists who have gone all over the country, speaking to all sorts of audiences, will all tell you one story—that their best and most friendly audiences are

#### AUDIENCES OF WORKING PEOPLE,

and that the people of the industrial North are the most intelligent and the most friendly of all. It is not difficult to see why. Working men know a good deal more than rich men about the lives of women, and they

#### SEE HOW THEY SUFFER.

They depend also very much more than richer men upon the sense and hard work of their women-folk and they

#### RESPECT THEM ACCORDINGLY.

A rich man is very likely to think he prefers an idle and luxurious woman who will be the head of his establishment and wear handsome clothes and do him credit, and the only part he likes her to play in politics is to make herself pleasant to those who can get him into Parliament or find him jobs. And some of the women themselves live such sheltered lives that they have no real idea how hard the world is for the poor, and as they don't want anything changed, they don't see that others do. You will notice that the anti-Suffragists are nearly all

#### RICH OR TITLED PEOPLE,

and this is quite natural.

The working people know how much Government interferes with the lives of the poor. Working men see that the laws which make a woman pay more or less for her sugar and tea, settle how her children shall be educated and doctored, interfere with her power of earning a livelihood and decide the age of consent, the punishment for prostitution and the conditions of marriage and parentage are after all as much

#### A WOMAN'S CONCERN

as a man's, and the labouring men—all honour to them—have been the first political party to say they will not be tempted or bribed by an advantage to themselves if it will mean the further postponement of justice to women. They do not say that they will take nothing less than votes for all women but they will not accept a Reform Bill containing no provision for the women.

#### OTHER PARTIES PLEASE COPY!



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LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to the Editor, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., accompanied by a stamped envelope addressed if it is desired that they should be returned. The Editor accepts no responsibility, however, for matter which is offered unsolicited.

CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED TO NOTE that this paper goes to press on Tuesday. The latest news, notices, and reports should, therefore, reach the Editor by first post on Monday. The Editor reminds correspondents, however, that the work is made much easier if news is sent in as long beforehand as possible. Monday is only mentioned as the last day possible, not as the one upon which all news should arrive.

NOTICE.—This paper should be obtainable at newsagents and book-stalls by mid-day on Thursday. If people have any difficulty in getting it locally they should write to the Manager, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., giving the name and address of the newsagent or bookstall from which they wish to be supplied.

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### Our Work in the Parties.

At the present stage in our fortunes it is almost impossible to overrate the importance of getting into close touch with members of Parliament, candidates, and local party organisations, and this, as far as possible, through people of standing in the constituencies themselves.

We Suffragists, who care so intensely for our work, who have for years made every change in the situation, every ministerial pledge, every fresh sign of the times our particular interest and study, can scarcely, perhaps, always realise how little the average politician knows about our demand, its history and meaning. When we come to think of it, however, it is plain that this must be so; if politicians cared and knew as much about the voteless as they do about those who have the power to give or withhold votes, our chief need would be gone. So it is a fact to be faced with courage and resolution, that politicians are naturally far less interested in our question than in men's questions, and that we have to expend infinitely more time in keeping our question to the front, and in explaining and educating than has to be given for any questions in which voters are primarily concerned. This is unjust, but a tough moral fibre, a really chastened and finely tempered will, an informed and accurate mind will find a better and more permanent method than raging and exasperation in the steady, unflagging education of "our masters," in the unintermittent presentment to them of a great wrong unrighted, in the reasoning which leaves no obscurities, in the public propaganda which slowly but surely stops all avenues for the pursuance of a policy of shuffling and delay.

We met recently with a case so common that there is scarcely a Suffrage worker who will not have met its counterpart. It may be cited as a type. A young candidate in the Liberal interest was speaking at a public meeting, and declared himself in favour of the enfranchisement of women; the Conciliation Bill met with his approval, "but I understand," he added, "that the ladies were not satisfied with that, and are asking for more, and I frankly tell you that if they are determined to wreck the Government then—I am a Liberal first!" The ridiculous side of this wonderful piece of political sagacity is what first strikes one. That we Suffragists, who were all absolutely united for two years upon the Conciliation Bill, which was opposed by the most powerful man in the Liberal Cabinet because it did not "go far enough," should be lectured by a Liberal candidate upon the mistake we were making in endeavouring to "wreck the Government" because we were asking too much, has indeed its humours, and we think it would be as well if politicians could occasionally see themselves absurd in women's eyes; it might stimulate their intelligence to condescend to women's questions at least so far as not to show themselves ludicrously ignorant. It is difficult, again, not to allow

indignation to master one that men who have, or may have power to help us should be so ill-informed that what goodwill they have is useless for the removal of our disabilities. But we must beware lest indignation, lest laughter even hinder us from applying the true remedy, which is patient, courteous instruction.

We have recently had a fine example how a "scare" can be manufactured by the Press within twenty-four hours. There may be nothing, at first, more serious behind such a scare as the Referendum scare, got up by the *Westminster Gazette* lately, than an ingenious politician pulling wires to see how he can make the puppets dance. Some newspaper, with its own ends to serve, discovers that "the feeling in the country" is such and such, and predicts untold disasters if the Cabinet does not immediately take to its heels and flee from the wrath to come. If those whose interests are menaced are alert and watchful and well informed, no harm is done; the scare may even be turned to good, since all scares are signs of weakness. But if those concerned are inert, weak, or ignorant, they will be the victims of the gathering momentum of panic, and their cause may be set back for a generation. We Suffragists have a great principle, one of the greatest; we hold it to be unshaken, and we consistently apply it; therein lies our strength. Now comes the question how this principle can be made to keep and increase its pressure in the party machines.

Our question is a non-party one, but this does not mean that we should have nothing to do with party organisations; since politics are in England worked through party, it is important to have the party organisations as well informed and friendly as possible, and the concentration of women on the question of their own enfranchisement may effect what the vote does for party questions. We have for 45 years pursued a steady educational propaganda in the matter of the political enfranchisement of women, and during the past six years this propaganda has taken on an increasingly political nature; now that the issue is actually to be fought out in Parliament this session, we must see to it that our methods are political, and we cannot afford to neglect the party aspect. If the average man is still disappointingly ignorant about our question, the party man is even more ignorant (since he concentrates on party questions merely), and the professional politicians, the agents, the local chairmen and secretaries are the most ignorant of all. They do not come into contact with women, politically, to any great extent, and those they do work with are the active party women who put party first. How should they know much about the Suffrage question? They tend to avoid anything that will split the party ranks; they don't want to find points of agreement with their adversaries; they would prefer to suppress discussion on matters on which they are divided. It is for us to force the choice upon them. Insistently and persuasively we must induce them to see the choice ineluctable at last, and themselves unmanly and discredited should they continue to evade it.

How is this to be done? By the same methods which attained such enspiriting success with the City Council. All the great towns in the United Kingdom have, through their local councils, declared for the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women. Nothing is more significant of the deep hold which we have obtained on the common sense and business ability of the country. This result was attained by local work, by canvassing and explanation, and by appealing to all that is best in men; when this appeal is made by men and women who are known and respected for their work and reputation in the district itself, it proves irresistible.

The organisation of the National Union is particularly adapted to this kind of work, because the leaders have always believed in this kind of work, and have steadily shaped their organisation for it. It is the work of our societies, spread like a net throughout the country, to bring local forces to bear upon the local representatives and powers. This work must be prosecuted with increased vigour, intelligence, and tact during the coming months. Members of Parliament and candidates must be told what has been done and what is yet to do; local political associations must be induced to take up a definite attitude on a question which is to be decided in Parliament this very session; political agents must be plied with information and evidence, selection committees must be watched, and Anti-Suffrage candidates discountenanced. These men know next to nothing of our movement; they are too busy with their own. They do not come to Suffrage meetings, nor to Anti-Suffrage meetings; if they did, they would be shrewd enough to estimate the relative values of some of the votes taken by either side.

This is our work, and no one will complain that there is too little of it! Because of our voteless condition we have to work ten times as hard as the men. But then we care ten times as much. It is our task to make them care, too.

### The Slump in Referendum Stock.

Those who carefully watch the signs of the times on the Women's Suffrage question were aware a week ago that there was what I may describe as a slump in Referendum stock. The Liberal newspapers which had advocated with ardour a Referendum for Women's Suffrage became silent, or talked of "shoes and ships and sealing-wax and cabbages and kings." The *Times* correspondent had another brilliant idea, viz., that it would be possible to defeat Women's Suffrage by another dodge, and solemnly put forth (*Times*, Monday, January 29th, 1912) the monstrous absurdity that it was not competent to the House of Commons to add a clause enfranchising women to the Government Reform Bill; it was suggested that such a clause should be ruled out of order as "not relevant to the Bill as read a second time." The writer had apparently never heard of Mill's Women's Suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill of 1867, nor of Mr. Woodall's similar amendment to the Reform Bill of 1884, nor of Mr. Asquith's promises repeated in 1908, 1909, and 1911 that the Government Bill should be drafted so as to admit the possibility of introducing a clause enfranchising women, and not necessarily on the same terms as men. So desperate seems the plight of the Anti-Suffragists that they catch at the most delusive of straws in their struggle to reach dry land.

If there had been a reasonably good hope of "dishing the women" by means of the Referendum, the extraordinary phantasmagoria that it was not competent to the House of Commons to add a Woman's Suffrage clause to a Reform Bill would never have been developed in the fertile brain of our adversaries.

But although the Referendum plot has been exposed, and is probably no longer a serious danger, I think it will not be without its uses to lay before the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE the reasons which justify us in calling upon the Government as a Government to oppose the singling out of Women's Suffrage for the application of the Referendum. I do not now refer to the almost unanimous condemnation of the Referendum by Liberal leaders and the Liberal Press—that Mr. Asquith said the adoption of the Referendum would "strike a blow at the very foundations of representative government" and would degrade the House of Commons, and that for his part he would not remain a member of an Assembly whose functions had been mutilated and truncated in that fashion; that the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Lewis Harcourt stigmatised it as designed to give undue power to wealth; that Mr. Winston Churchill described it as "a bad and vicious system," and alluding to Mr. Balfour's offer to submit Tariff Reform to a Referendum, said "he had now found an opportunity of pushing it back into the rubbish heap from which it ought never to have emerged." These picturesque words no doubt suggest the attitude of mind of some of these gentlemen about the Referendum and Women's Suffrage:—"A bad and vicious system, but useful for Women's Suffrage because it gives us an opportunity of pushing it back into the rubbish heap from which it ought never to have emerged"! All this is edifying and enlightening, but it does not justify a charge of breach of faith, even if the Government supported a Referendum on Women's Suffrage. But I maintain that if the Government, as a Government, fails vigorously to oppose the application of the Referendum to a Women's Suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill, they will be guilty of a distinct breach of faith, and for the following reasons:—On November 17th the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies laid before Mr. Asquith four distinct questions bearing on the Parliamentary situation as modified by the announcement of a Government Reform Bill. One of these questions was "Will the Government regard any amendment enfranchising women which is carried as an integral part of the Bill, and defend it in all its stages?" To this Mr. Asquith replied without any qualification whatever "Certainly." I feel that this binds the Government as a Government, and not merely the friends of Suffrage in the Government, to resist the Referendum and the placing of further impediment in the way of the success in all its subsequent stages of the Women's Suffrage amendment. If carried, it becomes part of the Government Bill, and must be defended by all the resources of the Government. I am aware that on various occasions Mr. Asquith, notwithstanding his passionate denunciations of the Referendum, has said that he thought it might with propriety be applied to Women's Suffrage; but that only strengthens my case for believing that, as he said not a word on November 17 about a Referendum, and replied to our question by an emphatic affirmative, every obligation of honour and honesty compels him to abstain from giving any counten-

ance whatever to the application of the Referendum to any Women's Suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill.

His answer on November 17th was of material importance in influencing the policy of the National Union. If he had qualified his affirmative answer by saying that before adopting a Women's Suffrage amendment as part and parcel of his Bill he would require the further sanction of a Referendum, we should not have accepted his pledge as worth anything whatever. But he did not say this, and he cannot add a condition now which he did not impose upon us then.

In the summer Sir Edward Grey assured us that the offer then made by the Government with regard to the Conciliation Bill was a genuine opportunity, and not a bogus offer. It will be a bogus offer, and will cover the Government with indelible disgrace if the promises of November 17th are not fulfilled in the letter and in the spirit.

This is a matter on which all the Suffrage Societies and, it is believed, the Women's Liberal Federation are absolutely united. The difference between us is that the Women's Social and Political Union from the first attributed no value whatever to the Prime Minister's assurances of November 17, whereas the other large Suffrage organisations accepted them as of great and material value. We await with confidence the issue, which will show who was right. M. G. FAWCETT.

### Who is My Neighbour?

Mrs. Eadie is one of my neighbours, and a dear friend. She is the mother of six children and the wife of a seventh, who is more trouble to her than all the rest put together. She came up to see us the other evening. Her special friend was at a committee meeting, but Mrs. Eadie waited in the hall till she came out.

"Could I speak to you a minute, Miss Connor?"

"Oh, Mrs. Eadie! Good evening. What is it? Not Eadie again, I hope?"

"No, Miss Connor, it's not. It's— Could I speak to you a minute?"

This request for a private interview being granted, Mrs. Eadie followed her friend into the office and began.

"You see these children, Miss Connor? How old should you say they was?" She pushes forward two tiny scraps that her friend had not before noticed among Mrs. Eadie's ample skirts.

"They do look small and thin. What is the matter with them?"

"Well, A was coming to tell you. This one's eight, and the older one's eleven. It's bin going on for long enough—the whole street knew about it, and at last A could bear it no longer. A set the Cruelty man on them, Miss Connor!" This with calm triumph.

"You never did! Splendid!"

"A did that, Miss Connor. And went to th' Court and gave ma evidence. A've browt th' children back, too. The little one, she's not as big as our Mary Alice was at two. And that thin! Look at her little arms. Like bits of stick. And the mother, she got a month. Ee, Miss Connor, she's a real bad woman, that! The way she give 'er evidence, an' all. I don't know 'ow she cud stand up there! The things she said, 't would make you blush! Why, the p'liceman 'ad to 'ide 'is face be'ind 'is 'elmet—A seen 'im! They lived next for five months, and the screams—I just couldn't stand it!"

"What about the father?"

"Out o' work, 'e was. 'E got a month, too. And what I come about, Miss Connor, can the little ones come with our Mary Alice to th' party Saturday? She'd look after them proper, she would, and they've never bin to a party, have you, love? Ee, Miss Connor, the sores they had on them! You oughter seen them a week ago! Wait till I show you. (Faint protest from her friend.) Well, they're better now, but this little one, I doubt she won't be fit for much."

"Certainly they may come to the party, if Mary Alice looks after them. I'll give you two tickets. How is Mary Alice?"

"Ee, Miss Connor, she's fine. And we had a letter from our Jimmy. He's going on splendid. Ee sent his love to you, Miss Connor. 'T was 'is birthday Monday, and 't master gave 'im a 'alf-day, and 'im and th' other lads they went into th' town, and 'ad their photographs took on postcards. A browt it to show you, Miss Connor. 'Tis fine. 'Im in 'is best suit, an' all. Sixteen, 'e is."

"It's very nice indeed, Mrs. Eadie. Just like him. And the other boys, too. What is the name of this one with a mischievous face?"

"Ee, our Jimmy, 'e says 'e's a fair treat. Our Jimmy wrote me a beautiful long letter, Miss Connor—A thought A'd bring it along. She produced the letter in a well-thumbed envelope,



and handed it to her friend, who received it with every mark of pleasure. Mrs. Eadie sat watching her with beautiful motherly eyes.

"Ee, Miss Connor, you're that bonny in that blue dress, I just have to keep looking at you!" All our friends make personal remarks to us, as is the Lancashire custom, but our Irish-Lancashire friends make specially agreeable ones, such as "Ee, A do like to see your homely face!"

Mrs. Eadie continued.

"E fair made me wild last night. 'E said our Jimmy ought to come home and be put to something where 'e could earn more and live at home. 'So's you could lie in bed all day,' I told him. 'I know you, Thomas Eadie,' A says. And him bringing nowt in since last week, as you might say. A was washing up th' pots after tea, and 'e was that warritting, A was proper angry. A picked up th' tub with all th' pots in, and fair drowned 'im."

"You don't mean it, Mrs. Eadie," says her friend, who can hardly keep a straight face. "What had he been doing?"

"Ee, Miss Connor, you don't know what it's like. 'E's not bin working since Friday was a week. Says 'e feels tired. An' stopped in bed till I took the clothes off. 'So do I feel tired,' I says, and proper tired I am, been in the p'lice court all day, waiting for case to come on. And then to have 'im talk like that about our Jimmy."

"Well, at any rate he's not been drinking lately. And he is a kind father, not like that awful man you were telling me about."

"No indeed, Miss Connor. 'E's that fond of the little girls. Why, when that man I've told you about was round after our Maggy, 'e fair went mad after 'im. Went for 'im with 'is belt, an' all. Played 'Amlet with 'im. 'E's a good father when 'e's not on the drink. But some men are awful. There's that Rooney, now, I told you about them, Rooneys that live in Lucy Street, you know. Well, when 'e was out last winter, League of Help gave them a quart of milk a day for the children; their Maggy was proper sick, an' all. Well, what do you think Rooney did, Miss Connor? Th' milk people told League of Help. He used to fetch it 'imself, get out of bed and go for it 'alf dressed, 'e did, and *drink it on the way back!* And 'is children starving! But don't you ever let on as I've told you, Miss Connor. The people at the milk shop told, and it was stopped, and 'e swore 'e'd do it on them!"

"How awful! And so the children got no milk either way. Well, what's going to happen to these children?"

"Their aunt's keeping them while the mother comes out. They're going to her as soon as she can fetch them. She lives in the country, out Stockport way, an' it'll be better for them there. They can stay with me till she comes. Well, good-night, Miss Connor."

"Well, but, Mrs. Eadie, what'll happen to you when the father and mother come out? Won't they be very angry with you?"

Mrs. Eadie drew herself up with dignity. "A'd like to see them," she said. "Th' whole street knows about them, there's not one woman in it would listen to them. Nor a man. They'll not come back to Ada Street."

"Well, but, has Eadie lost his work through staying away like that? What'll you do if his master won't have him back?"

"He'll think it was the strike. 'E's gone back to-day. The pots done it!"

"I'm glad to hear it. I think his master is very long-suffering. But shall I give you an order for some milk for these little ones? What did the doctor order them?"

"It's all right, Miss Connor. Th' Cruelty doctor's seen them, and they gave me an order for them."

"Well, if there's anything I can do to help, you know, you must let me know. Clothes, now. Have you some of Mary Alice's you can use? I might have something."

"It's all right, Miss Connor. They won't need much." Evidently Mrs. Eadie meant to see this affair through herself. "Good-night, Miss Connor. Say good-night to the lady, love."

"Good-night, Mrs. Eadie. Good-night, little ones." E. W.

### Macclesfield Liberal Association and Women's Suffrage.

The chairman of the Macclesfield Liberal Association, Mr. Harold Whiston, has just given an instance of the way in which some men find it possible to apply a unique code of political morals to their dealings with the question of Women's Suffrage; whilst on the other hand, the action of Councillor

H. G. Barclay (chairman of the Young Liberals) has reminded us that there are other men ready to make real sacrifices for the women's cause.

On the agenda paper for the annual meeting of the association, on Thursday, January 25th, was the following resolution (of which six weeks' notice had been given) standing in the name of Councillor H. G. Barclay:—

"That this meeting of the Macclesfield and District Liberal Association approves of the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women, and desires that the Government Reform Bill should be amended in committee so as to include women in its scope, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Colonel Brocklehurst, M.P."

Before the resolution was moved, Mr. Harold Whiston was re-elected chairman. He then announced that, were the resolution carried, he should resign. He gave as an excuse that the passing of the resolution might split the association, and cause members to resign; and further, that town councillors would be placed in an unfortunate position, since, if they voted against the resolution, they would expose themselves to the opposition of women at the polls.

The effrontery of this remark, in face of the facts that the resolution was proposed by a councillor and seconded by an alderman, and that in April last the Macclesfield Town Council passed *nem. con.* a resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage, is staggering.

Mr. Barclay persisted in proposing his resolution, and Alderman Frost seconded it, but they withdrew it, since it was obvious that under the chairman's threat a fair vote could not be expected. As Mr. Barclay said, the resolution had now become a vote of want of confidence in the chairman.

Mr. Barclay (who besides being chairman of the Young Liberal Association is one of the most active Liberal workers and speakers in the division) has, however, made an effective protest by resigning his membership of the Liberal Association, and we reproduce his letter of resignation for the inspiration of other men who may find themselves in a similar position.

Exchange Chambers, Macclesfield

January 30th, 1912.

MY DEAR HASTINGS,—The action of Mr. H. W. Whiston at the annual meeting of the Liberal Association has placed me in a position of great difficulty.

Let me briefly state the position.

Women's Suffrage is not a party question. The Prime Minister—a strong Anti-Suffragist—has decided that the question of Women's Suffrage shall be left to the unfettered judgment of the House of Commons. He has further intimated that if a Women's Suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill be carried the amendment—once incorporated in the Bill—will be defended by the Government. The Prime Minister's action is admittedly taken in the interests of party unity.

Some six weeks ago I gave notice of a resolution in favour of the principle of Women's Suffrage to be moved by me at the annual meeting of the Association. In order that the members might not be taken by surprise I desired that the resolution should be included in the circular summoning the meeting. At the annual meeting Mr. Whiston announced—before accepting the chairmanship to which he had been re-elected—that his acceptance of the office depended on the defeat of the resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage. His statement that his action was taken in order to avoid a split in the party is surprising. Had I imitated the example of Mr. Whiston I should have announced that the defeat of the resolution would mean my resignation—a course I never thought of adopting.

Mr. Whiston's position is contrary to that assumed by the Prime Minister.

With all respect to Mr. Whiston I am inclined to think the Prime Minister a better judge of the course likely to promote the unity of the party than Mr. Whiston.

A resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage was passed by the National Liberal Federation on May 19th, 1905, by an overwhelming majority on the proposition of Mr. Leif Jones, M.P., seconded by Sir Percy Bunting. I wonder what would have been thought of the action of the President of the Federation had he announced that the passing of the resolution would entail his resignation?

Had Mr. Whiston announced that unless the resolution were passed—instead of defeated—he would not accept the chairmanship, my objection to his action would have been just as strong.

His action—in my judgment—is contrary to the spirit and letter of the Prime Minister's advice to the party.

It is a denial—in effect—of free discussion of the question of Women's Suffrage by the Liberal Association, for the approval of Women's Suffrage must now entail the resignation of the Chairman.

It is, further, the creation of a dangerous precedent which cannot fail to have an unfortunate effect upon the free discussion of important questions of the day by the Liberal Association in the future.

No member will care, after my experience, to propose any resolution involving a question of political principle lest the Chairman should announce that the acceptance or rejection of the resolution will involve his resignation.

As a protest against the action of the Chairman I have no alternative—after very careful and anxious consideration—except to resign my membership of the Liberal Association.

I should add that my adherence to the Liberal Party is not affected by my action or my belief in its principles weakened.

It is because I believe that those principles have been violated that I am compelled—most reluctantly—to retire from the Liberal Association.

I shall not in consequence feel able to attend the meeting at the Drill Hall to be addressed by the Solicitor-General under the chairmanship of Mr. Whiston.

Perhaps you will be good enough to read this letter to the Executive Committee at their next meeting.

Yours very sincerely,  
(Signed) H. G. BARCLAY.

H. A. W. Hastings, Esq.

The Macclesfield papers this week are full of the discussion, and the incident is apparently by no means at an end.

### NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

OBJECT: To obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men.

METHODS: (a) The promotion of the claim of women to the Parliamentary vote by united action in Parliament and by all constitutional methods of agitation in this country. (b) The organisation of Women's Suffrage Societies on a non-party basis.

Hon. Secretaries: Miss K. D. COURTNEY. President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.  
Miss EDITH PALLISER (Parliamentary). Secretary: MISS GERALDINE COOKE.  
Telegrams: "Voiceless, London." Hon. Sec. to Literature Committee: Miss I. B. O'MALLEY. Telephone: 1960 Victoria.  
Offices: Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

### From Headquarters.

#### THE ALBERT HALL MEETING.

The Albert Hall meeting, to be held on February 23rd, will undoubtedly be an enormous success. Already practically all the tickets are sold, and nearly every society in the Union is sending representatives. The boxes in the hall have, as far as possible, been allotted to the affiliated societies; but the demand has far exceeded the supply, and some of the societies have been seated in other parts of the hall. A special scheme of decoration is being arranged by the Artists' Suffrage League, which will emphasise the national character of the Union by including the names of the affiliated societies in all parts of the country. Many of the beautiful banners which were carried in the procession last June will also be used on this occasion.

Many inquiries have been received as to whether the National Union is demanding a signed pledge from ticket-holders not to disturb the meeting. We are demanding no such pledge; the meeting is a public meeting in the full sense of the word, and we anticipate no disturbances. Those Suffrage Societies whose policy it has been to interrupt the speeches of Cabinet Ministers have never disturbed the meeting of another Suffrage Society, and we do not expect them to do it on this occasion. The distasteful expedient of demanding signed pledges has, therefore, not been resorted to, and in adopting this course the National Union has the consent of Mr. Lloyd George. All the stewards will be women, and it is hoped that the meeting will show that suffragists can hold a genuinely public meeting such as the anti-suffragists do not venture to attempt.

A large and representative platform is expected. The following is a list of members of the House of Commons who have so far accepted platform tickets:—

Mr. F. D. Acland.	Mr. J. P. Nannetti.
Mr. Atherley Jones.	Mr. J. J. O'Shee.
Mr. J. S. Ainsworth.	Mr. J. O'Grady.
Mr. A. W. Barton.	Mr. R. Pearce.
Mr. W. Brace.	Mr. G. Palmer.
Mr. G. N. Barnes.	Mr. A. Rendall.
Dr. Chapple.	Mr. J. Rowlands.
Mr. J. H. Edwards.	Mr. E. Shortt.
Mr. J. Norton Griffiths.	Mr. A. Sherwell.
Mr. F. W. Goldstone.	Mr. J. H. Thomas.
Col. J. W. Greig, C.B.	Mr. J. C. Wedgewood.
Mr. J. D. Hope.	Mr. T. Wiles.
Mr. F. Hall (Normanton).	Mr. E. Crawshaw Williams.
Mr. T. E. Harvey.	Mr. W. L. Williams.
Mr. W. Hudson.	Mr. W. Abraham.
Mr. E. T. John.	Mr. H. T. Cawley.
Rt. Hon. T. Lough.	Mr. E. Marshall Hall.
Mr. A. Lynch.	Mr. J. D. Millar.
Mr. G. Lansbury.	Mr. G. Hay Morgan.
Mr. J. M. McCallum.	Mr. T. O'Donnell.
Mr. Munro.	Sir Charles Rose, Bart.
Mr. W. S. B. McLaren.	Sir Watson Rutherford.
Sir Henry Norman.	Sir James Yoxall.

The following members of the House of Commons are favourable, but are unable to be present on February 23rd:—

Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey, Bart.	Mr. R. Cameron.
Mr. J. T. Agg-Gardner.	Mr. J. A. Dawes.
Col. Burn.	Mr. W. Field.
Sir John Emmott Barlow.	Mr. S. L. Gwynn.
Rt. Hon. T. Burt.	Mr. S. L. Hughes.
Mr. W. P. Beale.	Mr. J. S. Higham.

### LONDON SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES,

58, Victoria Street, S.W.

## PUBLIC RECEPTION, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

Empress Rooms, Kensington (High Street Station), from 3.30 to 6 p.m. Chair:—The Hon. Mrs. FRANKLIN.

Speakers:—Mrs. F. T. SWANWICK (Editor of "The Common Cause"), Miss CICELY CORBETT, B.A.

Sir Arthur Haworth, Bt.

Mr. J. Hodge.

Sir Alfred Mond.

J. Pointer.

Rt. Hon. R. Rea.

Mr. P. W. Raffan.

Mr. A. Stanley.

Sir George Toulmin.

Sir George White.

Mr. H. G. Chancellor.

Sir W. H. Davies.

Mr. Edward Goulding.

Mr. A. Henderson.

Mr. H. Hope.

Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald.

Mr. J. S. Hancock.

Mr. W. T. Roch.

Mr. P. Snowden.

Lord Haldane and Lord Morley are also prevented by other engagements from being present.

#### THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Referendum scare has now more or less subsided in the Press, and anti-suffragists are casting about for some other barrier to defend them from the passage of a measure of Women's Suffrage. The *Times* correspondent hits upon the ingenious suggestion that a Women's Suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill might be ruled out of order, quite forgetting that Mr. Asquith had given the National Union a pledge that the Reform Bill would be drafted so as to admit of Women's Suffrage amendments. Mrs. Fawcett's letter to the *Times* the following day gave this suggestion its quietus. Other rumours have been set afloat to the effect that it is the intention of the Government to withdraw the proposed Reform Bill, and substitute for it a Bill to abolish plural voting and certain electoral anomalies. Probably little attention need be paid to this report, but it is well to be prepared for all eventualities, and societies in the National Union are urged to keep the Conciliation Bill well to the fore, and to remember what has been constantly insisted upon—that the pledge of time for the Conciliation Bill is of the utmost value in all our negotiations. Moreover, in all probability the second reading of the Conciliation Bill will come on before the Reform Bill, and it is of the greatest importance that we should be able to show a large majority for it, with no falling off from the splendid majority of May 5th last year. It is unnecessary further to insist upon the importance of deputations to members of Parliament, but Societies and Federations which have not made their arrangements are reminded of the importance of doing so at once.

Miss Catherine Marshall is in London for the present, and has kindly consented, at the request of the committee, to act as Assistant Parliamentary Secretary to Miss Palliser.

#### A JOINT COMMITTEE OF SUFFRAGISTS.

The National Union has decided to join the "Women's Suffrage Joint Campaign Committee," which was originally formed on the suggestion of some of the suffragist members of Parliament. Its objects are as follows:—

1. To prevent overlapping by supplying each of the Societies represented with a list of large public meetings and demonstrations to be held by all the Societies represented. (It is not proposed to try and prevent overlapping in the case of small meetings arranged at short notice.)
2. To obtain the help of as many of the Societies as possible in holding large meetings, especially in constituencies represented by anti-Suffragists or doubtful Suffragists.
3. To invite members of Parliament to speak at such meetings. For this purpose a list of speakers will be drawn up.
4. To devise means of carrying on the campaign in rural constituencies and rural parts of constituencies where the sitting member is an anti-Suffragist or doubtful Suffragist, and where large public meetings would be insufficient or impossible.
5. To give the representatives of Societies an opportunity of periodically meeting each other and their Parliamentary friends at



**A man with a good digestion is naturally an optimist. Regular users of Colman's D.S.F. Mustard are optimists—they have good digestions.**

Freshly-made Mustard is the best natural digestive agent known to nature and science. It brings all the digestive organs into play. It's worth while getting the best—getting

# Colman's D.S.F. mustard

The Labour Party, Independent Labour Party, and the Fabian Society.

## DEMONSTRATION TO DEMAND ADULT SUFFRAGE

WILL BE HELD AT  
**Royal Albert Hall, London,**  
(MANAGER—HILTON CARTER).  
Under the auspices of the Three Organisations, ON  
**TUESDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1912.**

SPEAKERS—  
**WILL CROOKS, M.P.**  
**J. KEIR HARDIE, M.P.**  
**ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P.**  
**PHILIP SNOWDEN, M.P.**  
**MRS. DESPARD.**  
**MISS MARY R. MACARTHUR.**  
**MISS MILLICENT MURBY.**  
**WM. C. ANDERSON**  
(Chairman of the Independent Labour Party).

Doors open at 7.0 p.m. Chair to be taken at 8.0 p.m. prompt by  
**J. RAMSAY MacDONALD, M.P.**  
(Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party).

Reserved and Numbered Seats in Boxes, 5s., 2s. 6d., 2s. Arena, 1s. Stalls, 2s. and 1s. Reserved Seats, Balcony, 6d. Tickets Free to Gallery (Promenade) on application.

Tickets to be obtained from the Offices of the Independent Labour Party, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C.4.; The Fabian Society, 3, Clement's Inn, Strand; The Labour Party, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.; and all Branches of the three Organisations. All tickets must be purchased before night of meeting.

which they may exchange views, and propose other means of carrying on the campaign.

The campaign will be conducted entirely outside and independently of party, and speakers from all parties will be welcome to take part in it. It is hoped that this committee may form a useful link between the societies concerned and members of Parliament. The next meeting will take place shortly after the opening of Parliament.

COUNCIL MEETING

Societies are asked to remember that the names of delegates to the Council meeting on February 24th must be sent to the office not later than Friday, February 16th. Tickets will be sent to them in the following week, and delegates are particularly requested to bring their tickets to the meeting. Otherwise their will be considerable delay in obtaining admission.

Only those Societies which have paid their affiliation fees are entitled to send representatives.

NEW SOCIETIES.

The following new Societies have been affiliated to the Union this week:—

- N.W. Federation.—Hawkshead, St. Bees, Workington and District.
- Scottish.—Ayr, Ardrossan, Tayside.
- West of England.—Yeovil.
- Manchester and District.—Winsford.
- Surrey, Sussex, and Hants.—Egham and District.
- East Midlands.—Southwell.
- Eastern Counties.—Aldeburgh.

K. D. COURTNEY.

Political Associations and the Vote.

May I suggest to Secretaries of Suffrage Societies that this is about the time of year at which Political Associations are holding their annual meetings, and that if these bodies are to be asked to pass resolutions in favour of Women's Suffrage, there is not a day to be lost in doing it. The Associations of many county constituencies have only one meeting in the year at which all the local Associations are represented. A formal letter to the secretary of the Association is often not enough; societies should study the lists of members of such Associations; ascertain the date of their next meeting, and secure a mover and seconder of the resolution. A personal canvass of the members is often worth undertaking, as many of them understand strangely little of the present situation of the movement.

ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

Press Department.

As the time approaches for the assembling of Parliament, and the "silly season" draws to a close, sanity gradually returns to the Press, and we hear only faint echoes of the hysterical outburst of a week or so ago on the subject of the "Referendum" and the "Cabinet Split."

A few papers, however, still make spasmodic efforts to revive this flagrantly spurious agitation. On Saturday, January 27th, the *Pall Mall Gazette* rather over-reached itself in its cartoon. The situation is indeed full of hope when to such an avowedly hostile paper the Women's Suffrage Movement presents itself as a flood covering all the land. (We thought the proper argument was that the majority of the people of the country did not want votes for women.) But in picturing Mr. Asquith up a tree, with the rain pouring down, stretching out his hand for an umbrella in the shape of the Referendum, the *Pall Mall* is surely revealing a shortness of memory which is regrettable in a political organ. Less than two months ago, in his interview with the *Anti-Suffragists*, on December 14th, Mr. Asquith made it clear that he fully realised the futility of the umbrella which they so tentatively offered him, as a protection against the rapidly rising flood of Women's Suffrage.

We continue to hear of papers in all parts of the country which are devoting a certain space regularly to the Woman's Movement.

This week we have to report the *Cheltenham Examiner* and the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, which promise a column monthly to Suffrage news, and the *Hants and Sussex County Press*, which gives us a column every week.

M. L. MACKENZIE.

The *Standard* had a whole column on the 29th January describing the London Society's demonstration at Richmond. In the same issue appeared nearly a column of preliminary notice of the Anti-Suffrage demonstration at the Albert Hall. On February 2nd appeared a good report of an important speech by Lord Robert Cecil in East Grinstead. The "Woman's Platform" is now inviting leaders to write on the present political situation: Mrs. Fawcett was interviewed on the 5th; Mrs. Humphrey Ward on the 6th.

The *Methodist Times* will next week have an article by Mrs. Fawcett, and proposes to conduct an energetic campaign in aid of constitutional suffragists.

Literature Department.

The National Union wishes to make the Albert Hall meeting on February 23rd the occasion for getting a very large amount of suffrage literature into the hands of the general public. There will be a great many new publications, and it is hoped that everybody present will buy largely and afterwards distri-

Treasurer's Notes

This week our receipts have almost reached £1,400, out of the £10,000 needed at headquarters for the year's work. The most important part of that work will have to be done now, or at least within the next two months. It will, therefore, be seen how urgent is the need that our year's income should be in hand promptly if the great campaign is not to be checked for want of funds.

I hope the Albert Hall collection will help very materially, even if it does not bring together the whole sum, but I cannot forget that many gifts intended for us on that night will be earmarked for some particular Federation or Society, or for the work of our London Society. If, therefore, we can complete our first £2,000 in hand before February 23rd, it will be a great satisfaction to us all.

Who will help? Has anyone thought of starting collecting boxes? Many supporters who are not rich, and happen to be prevented from coming to the Albert Hall demonstration, may be glad to contribute in this way to the collection, through friends. They are often too shy to send in the small sums which are all they can afford, and which they would gladly have given if they had been at the meeting.

The little sweetmeat boxes in the colours would surely do for the purpose, without the expense of making boxes specially for the occasion.

F. M. STERLING (Treasurer, pro tem.).

I. B. O'MALLEY.

Contributions to General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1, 1911	1362	2	3
Received from January 27 to February 3, 1912			
Subscriptions:—			
Miss Rosamond Smith	2	6	
Mrs. Bruce Swanwick	4	0	
Mrs. Hartland	5	0	
Mrs. Gray	1	0	
Mrs. Pennington	1	0	
Mrs. Helen B. Taylor	1	0	
Mrs. H. Pears	5	0	
Miss M. K. Wright	1	0	
Miss Meade	2	0	
Donations: 1912 Campaign—			
Miss C. Fell-Smith	10	0	
Miss C. M. E. Burrows	10	0	
Miss Mary L. Brey	1	0	
Mrs. Manners and Miss Barrington	5	0	
Mrs. Helen B. Taylor	1	0	
Miss Dalby (Organiser's Fund)	5	0	
Anonymous per Mrs. Cowmeadow	2	6	
Miss Steehr	20	0	
Miss P. G. Fawcett, 3rd instalment	30	0	
Miss D. M. Blundin	10	0	
Mrs. H. Pears	5	0	
Anonymous per Mrs. Cowmeadow	2	6	
Miss Steehr	20	0	
Miss P. G. Fawcett, 3rd instalment	30	0	
Miss D. M. Blundin	10	0	
Mrs. H. Pears	5	0	
Affiliation Fees:—			
Swindon and N. Wilts W.S.S.	13	6	
Royal Holloway College Old Students	33	0	
Portsmouth W.S.S.	2	16	0
Tayside W.S.S.	7	6	
Workington W.S.S.	7	6	
Winscombe W.S.S.	10	3	
Scarborough W.S.S.	2	8	0
Ardrossan and Saltcoats W.S.S.	5	6	
Cam. Univ. W.S.W.S.S. Old Students (additional)	9		
Windsford W.S.S.	5	0	
Grief W.S.S.	7	6	
Winchester W.S.S., 2nd instalment	5	0	
Rhyl W.S.S.	15	0	
Croydon W.S.S.	3	0	0
South Wilts W.S.S.	12	6	
Bolton W.S.S.	1	15	3
St. Bees W.S.S.	6	6	
Gulliford W.S.S.	1	9	
Brighton W.S.S.	5	5	0
Orcadian W.S.S.	14	6	
Lincoln W.S.S.	1	9	0
	3389	16	9

Correspondent should be sent to the Correspondent of the Federation for her monthly summary.

Correspondents are particularly requested to note that all news, articles, or letters for publication should be addressed "The Editor," The COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. Considerable delay occurs by letters being addressed to individuals. Subscriptions and all correspondence concerning the sale of the paper should be addressed to "The Manager."

Federation Notes.

West Midland.

SEVERAL DEPUTATIONS.

DEPUTATION TO MR. W. C. BRIDGEMAN, M.P. (Oswestry Division).

The Oswestry Branch, having worked up a strong representative Deputation, was received by Mr. Bridgeman on January 19th. Miss Mickleburgh, Head Mistress of the High School, introduced the Deputation and asked for Mr. Bridgeman's support for Women's Suffrage in the coming session, and several others spoke a few words on the various reasons why it was all-important that women should have a voice in legislation. Mr. Bridgeman replied very fully. He was opposed to universal suffrage either for men or for women—in the past he had voted or paired for the Conciliation Bill, but he refused to give any pledges as to what he would do in the future. After a further question from Miss Mickleburgh as to a Women's Suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill, Mr. Bridgeman said that, if that bill passed it would be far better that some women who had a stake in the country should be included in it. He ended by assuring the Deputation that its claims would be considered by him.

Miss Morrison, our organiser, reports that the following members of Parliament have received deputations:—T. C. WEDGWOOD (L) Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Promised to support amendments to Reform Bill including married women also to vote against the Bill if women were not included; will support the Conciliation Bill.

E. EDWARDS (Lab.), Hanley.

Gave satisfactory replies to questions.

J. WARD (L), Stoke-on-Trent.

Gave satisfactory replies to questions except that he did not approve of the Conciliation Bill.

H. S. STAVELY HILL (U.), Kingswinford.

Would not pledge himself, but favoured the Conciliation Bill.

F. NEWDEGATE (U.), Tamworth.

Promised to vote for an amendment to Reform Bill on the lines of the Conciliation Bill.

A. STANLEY (Lab.), N.W. Staffs.

Did not receive deputation, but gave satisfactory replies in a letter to Miss Morrison.

FORMATION OF A SOCIETY AT NUNEATON.

It is delightful to report another new society which has come into being chiefly through the hard work and organising capabilities of the West Midland Secretary, Miss Coyle. A most successful public meeting was held on January 23rd, the chairman being Mrs. Williams, and the speakers Mrs. Sadler and Mrs. Robinson. On January 22nd Miss Coyle addressed the Women's Liberal Association. On January 30th the business meeting was held, when officers and committee were elected. The membership is now 26.

WYER BROMWICH.—On January 10th a cottage meeting was held, a working-class woman having asked a few of her friends to meet two members of the Committee for a "suffrage" talk. This fresh idea proved very satis-

factory, and had very useful results. On January 28th Miss Morrison addressed two large Adult Schools. On January 31st the usual monthly meeting took place, when the chair was taken by Councillor Cox, the Liberal agent, and much interest was evinced.

OLTON.—A debate, under the auspices of this Society, was held at Acock's Green between Miss Smith, who moved a suffrage resolution, and Mr. Hastings (Anti-Suffrage League, Birmingham) who opposed it. Discussion followed, and on the resolution being put to the meeting it was carried, with three dissentients. About 60 people were present. Olton is now working up an entertainment in order to raise funds for the Federation and local work.

REDDITCH.—This young Society held its first meeting on the 30th, and, to quote the words of their Hon. Secretary, they are "full of enthusiasm." An excellent address was given by Mrs. Michael Sadler, which was much appreciated. Five new members were enrolled, making up the total membership to thirty. The Women's Co-operative Guild and Social Club were well represented.

SOUTHILL AND DISTRICT.—A very active campaign has been undertaken by this Society during the last few days. On January 30th a drawing-meeting was held at Sutton Lodge, addressed by Lady Willoughby de Broke and Miss Cicely Corbett, the chair being taken by the Rector of the Parish (Rev. Harvey Brookes). On the evening of the same day a public meeting was held at Hookley Heath Institute, which was addressed by the same speakers, the chair on that occasion being taken by the Rev. W. A. Newman Hall. The room was packed with a most appreciative audience, the majority of whom had never before been at a Suffrage meeting. On January 31st another drawing-meeting was held at Lapworth, the hostess being Mrs. Clutterbuck. The Rev. Ingham Brooke was Chairman, and Miss Cicely Corbett and Mrs. Sadler spoke. On the same evening this series of meetings has wound up with a most interesting one at the Shirley Institute, the majority of the audience being composed of men. To sum up this successful campaign the results are as follows: 30 new members; collections taken, £1 3s.; besides an enormous amount of enthusiasm aroused which will bear good fruit in the future. The speakers were all much appreciated, and Miss Cicely Corbett thrilled her audiences.

WORCESTER.—A meeting was held on the 12th at Mrs. Carleton Best's to inaugurate a branch of Young Suffragists, and was well attended. A branch was formed. Mr. Goulding, M.P., spoke in favour of Women's Suffrage at a meeting of the Primrose League, and was very well received.

BIRMINGHAM.—Nine meetings were held or addressed by members of the Society during the month. Two men's debating Societies and one men's Liberal Association asked for and obtained speakers. The Ladywood Men's Liberal Association sent a resolution to Mr. Asquith. The meeting at the Town Hall, held on January 30th, when Mr. Philip Snowden and Mr. Lyon Bleasdale were the speakers, proved most successful. A joint deputation of Suffrage Societies waited upon one of the Members of Parliament.

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Mr. Lyell, in his reply, expressed his inability to agree with the speakers in their demand. He considered that "the catchword 'No Taxation without Representation'" referred not to individuals, but to communities. If it could be proved that the laws were unjust to women, "he would do his best to have them remedied."

He approved of the Municipal Franchise, but would exclude women from foreign affairs on the ground that they are "more emotional than men," and therefore "more liable to war fever."

He considered the Referendum a suitable means of ascertaining the feeling of the country on a question of such transcendent importance, on which the Cabinet was divided, and which, being unique, would not create a precedent.

He believed that supporters of Women's Suffrage "do not realise that it is going to lower the condition of women." For that and other reasons he regarded the proposed reform with "the greatest misgiving."

A vote of thanks to the electors of South Edinburgh and to Mr. Lyell was passed on the motion of Mrs. Gargill Knott.

DEPUTATION TO G. P. COLLINS, ESQ., M.P. (Greenock). The Greenock Society has devoted a good deal of time and perseverance to forming a deputation for an interview secured with their Member, Godfrey P. Collins, Esq.

The delegates were Mrs. D. Kerr, Miss Fortey, Miss Lang, Mrs. S. G. Taylor, Mrs. Laurie, Mr. Robert Kerr, and Mr. John McNeil. Mrs. Laurie placed before Mr. Collins a statement of the many developments which have taken place since Mr. Collins received their last deputation in October, and was assured of his deep interest in the question, of his chivalrous attitude towards women and his intention to consider their cause.

From January 30th to February 5th I have been engaged at Port Glasgow, where a memorial has been set on foot to Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, the member for Kilmarnock Burghs, who, two months after his election joined the Anti-Suffrage Deputation to the Premier, and is announced as one of the platform party at the anti-suffrage Demonstration in the Albert Hall on February 28th.

Considerable sympathy has been shown us at the schools, at one of which five teachers joined our Society at once. One of the head masters gave some interesting reminiscences of Scottish suffrage meetings in the early seventies, and spoke with great admiration of Miss Lydia Becker, and of her editing of the Women's Suffrage Journal, which he used to review for some local paper.

On February 6th I begin work in the Montrose Burghs. (Address: Post Office, Montrose).

Alice Crompton. A good deal of the Federation's January work has been reported through the month by Miss Crompton and proves how steadily suffrage sympathy spreads in Scotland; the Edinburgh by-election campaign has also received mention, but the fuller details given here in the Edinburgh Society's work during January, with the capital reports from other societies make a good beginning to a strenuous year.

The Kilmarnock Society's record includes an account of an anti-suffrage meeting on December 7th at which the sympathy of the audience was manifested so evidently towards suffrage that a resolution was not ventured upon; also a very successful social on the 19th, well attended by members and friends, who were entertained by a suffrage dialogue, music, and a racy speech from Mrs. Brown, the delegate to London. A canvass among women householders is being taken—results, which seem so far very favourable, are not yet summed up. The society—still in its youth—begins the year with 64 members.

Inverleithen is another very young society which may be congratulated on the energy and enthusiasm that have steadily increased the membership roll during the month. The work of the society has been centred lately on organising a public meeting for February 1st.

The Perth Society held a very successful jumble sale on Saturday, January 20th, when a sum of £25 was realised. At the monthly meeting in the Grand Hotel on the 22nd, Mrs. J. Hunter, secretary of the National Vigilance Association, gave an address on the work of her society; Miss Greenhill Gardyne, in proposing a vote of thanks, hoped that a branch of this association would be formed in Perth.

The Peebles society organised a variety entertainment, given on the 26th, to a large and enthusiastic audience. A suffrage dialogue cleverly acted by Mrs. W. Thorburn and J. Low, Esq., gave much amusement and a musical programme from Mrs. Kennedy Fraser and others—was greatly appreciated. Dr. Elsie Inglis spoke on the political situation, and C. M. Robertson, Esq., Innerleithen, made a most forcible appeal on behalf of the extension of the franchise to women—speeches which made a marked impression, the influence of which already shows in an increasing membership. Sweets, and small shilling articles made by members, were sold during the interval. The Rev. R. Jaevrin occupied the chair and a vote of thanks was proposed by the Provost, J. A. Ballantyne, Esq. The entertainment resulted in a profit of over £12, ten of which were voted, by the Committee, to the Federation. The Committee met on Saturday, 27th, and elected two delegates for the N.U. Council meeting.

The Enniscorthy society, with an exceptionally large programme of work in hand, had the additional labour of a sudden by-election campaign thrust upon it, which, alone, during the last fortnight of the month, might well have monopolised its whole strength. Organisers and members rose to the occasion and the campaign was not limited by want of energy, though, unfortunately, somewhat limited in money. The record of the society's ordinary work is as follows:—A debate was held on the 10th, in the Parish Hall, Blackhall, between Miss Alice Low, and Mr. Lawson—for suffrage—and Mr. George Thompson and Mr. John Steedman—against. A resolution for suffrage was carried by an enormous majority, several members were gained, the expenses were cleared with a profit, and the debate thoroughly enjoyed. Three splendid drawing-room meetings were secured through the great kindness of Lady Frances Balfour, who addressed a gathering of 70 ladies

on the 18th—Mrs. Cumming Craig, hostess; of over 60 on the 23rd—Mrs. Inglis Clark, hostess; of over 80 on the 28th—Mrs. Hugh Rose, hostess. At all new members were gained, and thorough appreciation shown of the delightful addresses. A public meeting was held on the evening of the 18th, in the Institute, Broxburn, at which Dr. Inglis and Miss Lisa Gordon spoke, Mrs. Cumming Craig having lent her car for conveyance of the speakers; the audience was appreciative, and the meeting was well reported in the local paper. On the 25th a public meeting was held in The Auditorium, Boness, which was very successful. The speakers were Miss Chrystal Macmillan and Miss Lisa Gordon, who received hospitality for the night from Mrs. Andrew and Mrs. Easton; the Conservative candidate and the Liberal agent were present; twenty new members were gained, and all expenses covered. The office "at home" were held on the 19th, when Miss Low and Miss Gordon spoke on the by-election—and on the 26th with Mrs. Purves and Miss Loudon as speakers. The first of these was reported in the "Evening News," which is giving special attention to women's suffrage. The Glasgow society is devoting time and energy to the work of interviewing Members of Parliament, personally, where possible, and by letter. The results have been very good up to a certain point, in most cases, and the work is of undoubted value. Fuller details will be given when completed.

North Western. Two Deputations. Mr. T. Richardson, M.P. for Whitehaven (Lab.) received a representative deputation on Saturday, January 27. The deputation was introduced by Councillor Wandless (Liberal candidate for the Borough in January, 1910), who spoke of the support for Women's Suffrage amongst the men of Whitehaven. He was seconded by Councillor Hanlon (Miners' Agent) and accompanied by Councillor Woodnorth, Councillor Thompson and Mr. Nicholson. Miss I. C. Brown (Hon. Sec. of the Whitehaven Women's Suffrage Society) put forward evidence of the rapid progress of the Women's Suffrage cause in Cumberland, and Miss Norma-Smith (N.U. Organizer) gave a summary of the growth of the movement in the country generally, and the reasons why the question is urgent. Miss C. E. Marshall (Chairman of the North-Western Federation) asked Mr. Richardson the six questions drawn up at the Special Council Meeting in December, adding a seventh on the Referendum.

Mr. Richardson's replies to them all were entirely satisfactory. He will do his utmost, both inside and outside the House, to secure the enfranchisement of women on the widest basis which the House will accept. He said that if all attempts to include women in the Reform Bill were to fail he should vote against the Bill on Third Reading, as the only adequate protest men can make. In that case he would support the Conciliation Bill even if it were proved to be contrary to the interests of his Party. He said he should strenuously oppose the suggestion of submitting Women's Suffrage to a Referendum, and would regard such a step as a violation of the Prime Minister's pledges to the Women's Suffrage Deputation in November.

The deputation expressed their appreciation of the attitude the Labour Party is maintaining on this question, and thanked Mr. Richardson for his support in the past and his whole-hearted promise of support in the future.

Mr. Mousdale, Liberal Candidate for West Cumberland, received a deputation on Saturday, January 27, consisting of Mr. H. Bonney, M.A., of Egremont, Miss Shanks (Hon. Organizing Sec. for West Cumberland), Miss Norma-Smith and Miss C. E. Marshall. Mrs. M. Jones and Mr. J. Laidlaw of Frizington, Mr. Carr of Cleator Moor and Mr. Gilbertson of Egremont would also have been present, but it was impossible for them to get to Whitehaven at the hour fixed. Mr. Bonney introduced the deputation and spoke in support of the principle of Women's Suffrage. Miss Shanks summed up the evidence of local support, and Miss Norma-Smith and Miss Marshall also spoke. Mr. Mousdale said he had only been formally chosen as Liberal Candidate the night before, and had not expected to have his responsibilities brought home to him so promptly. As he was not in Parliament he could not pledge himself to any definite line of action, but he declared himself a warm sympathiser with the Women's Suffrage movement, and after some discussion he gave much more satisfactory assurances than he was willing to give at the last election, when he refused to promise support for any measure for enfranchising women short of Adult Suffrage. He now says he "would certainly take half-a-loaf if he could not get the whole."

A New Society. A public meeting was held in St. Bees on January 29th. All the arrangements had been successfully made by Mrs. Chapman. In spite of the arctic weather we had a good attendance. Mr. Marley presided, and made a brief and sympathetic speech from the chair. I spoke

for fifty minutes, and afterwards membership cards were handed round, and more than enough people signed them to enable us to start a local society.

The following day a committee meeting was held at Mrs. Chapman's and the following officers were elected:—Mrs. Chapman (president), Miss Dixon (treasurer), Miss Florence Walker (hon. secretary). We hope the new society will do very valuable work, as it is the only society in the constituency, and the Member (Mr. Grant) has not, up to the present time, viewed our suffrage cause from the right point of view. The great and growing interest in our movement that is to be seen all over his constituency may bring about valuable results.

During the week I have secured a considerable number of new subscribers to COMMON CAUSE in the Egremont and Cockermonth Divisions.

MARGUERITE NORMA-SMITH.

KESWICK held a meeting on January 17th in the Battersby Lecture Hall, at which a paper was read on the "Educational Uses of Women's Suffrage." KENDAL has appointed a new secretary, Miss Harrison, Hill Cote, Kendal, instead of Miss Benson, resigned. New Societies have been formed in HAWKESHEAD, ST. BEES, WHITEHAVEN and MARYPORT. Miss Norma Smith is organising in WEST CUMBERLAND. CARLISLE Women's Liberal Association held a meeting on January 18th at which Miss Knight gave an address on "Women's Part in the National Life of the Country." The usual resolution was passed unanimously, and a copy of the resolution was sent to the member for the constituency and to the four Party leaders.

On Tuesday, January 30th, CARLISLE held a meeting for working people in the Caldgate Ward. Mrs. Chance took the chair, and Miss E. Matravers and Miss Norma Smith spoke. The resolution was carried without opposition. On January 31st an "At Home" was given by the Carlisle Society, at which Miss Norma Smith and Miss Barclay spoke. An "At Home" was held in BARROW on January 2nd.

Eastern Counties. DEPUTATION TO CAPTAIN PEEL, M.P. Captain Peel, Unionist M.P. for the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk, was seen by a deputation from the newly formed Aldeburgh Society on the 1st inst., at the House of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D. The members present included several ladies who have the municipal vote. Mrs. Heitland, as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Union and of the Committee of the Eastern Counties Federation, also attended. After short speeches from Mrs. Garrett Anderson and Mrs. Heitland, Captain Peel replied by reminding the deputation that he had already voted in support of the Conciliation Bill. He was strongly in favour of the enfranchisement of women occupiers. He gave an unhesitating "Yes" in answer to the questions whether he would vote in favour of an amendment to the Electoral Reform Bill on Conciliation Bill lines, and whether, failing the inclusion of women's suffrage in the Government Reform Bill, he would vote for the Conciliation Bill in all its stages.

North Eastern. DEPUTATIONS. Advantage has been taken of the presence of M.P.'s in their constituencies to elicit from them their views on the present political situation. In the past such deputations have always been depressing, owing to the profound ignorance of our question shown by the majority of those who alone have the right to legislate upon it; ignorance which at times seemed to us "irreparable" and "imposed by Nature." But among many indications of our approaching success—such as the frantic activity of the Anti-Suffragists—the most encouraging is the disappearance of the uneducated M.P. Recently interviews have been obtained with several in the area of the North-Eastern Federation, and headed by some such prominent supporter as the Chairman of the local political organisation, the women have again urged their claim with most satisfactory results. Sir Henry Havelock Allan, Mr. Shortt, Mr. J. M. Robertson and Mr. Fenwick, have undertaken to support any and all amendments to the Reform Bill, and to continue to do all in their power to ensure the success of the Conciliation Bill, should it come before the other. Mr. Elvaston declined to commit himself regarding a Reform Bill which is not yet printed, but reiterated his adherence to the Conciliation Bill, and to the principle of women's enfranchisement. Mr. Pike Pease, Conservative member for Darlington, is prepared to support the "Grey" amendment, whether moved to the Reform or Conciliation Bill, and in view of the proposed extension of the franchise to all men, possibly the inclusion of all women also. Other deputations are arranged for the immediate future, and from them we hope for no less satisfactory results.

West of England. Deputation to Mr. Agg-Gardner. On January 31, Mr. Agg-Gardner received a deputation from the National Union, the Women's Freedom League and the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. His replies were not altogether satisfactory from the National Union point of view. Mr. Agg-Gardner would not object to the application of the Referendum to Women's Suffrage, provided that the opinion of the women municipal voters were also taken. His voting on the "Norway" amendment would be influenced by the consideration that under the Reform Bill 13,000,000 men would be placed on the new register. But he did not consider that our assumptions on the Reform Bill were correct, and he could not give

any further indication of his views on probable amendments to a Bill yet framed.

He adhered strongly to the Conciliation Bill, and felt certain that if the Conciliation Bill were subjected to a Referendum it would command an easy majority.

CHELTENHAM. We had a strenuous week in Cheltenham from January 22nd to the 31st. The society arranged three drawing-room meetings, all of which were very successful, and, besides that, Miss Robertson and I attended a debate on women's suffrage in a working men's guild, where, after a good discussion, the Suffragists carried their point by an overwhelming majority. There was also a joint demonstration held on the 30th ult., with Sir John Cockburn in the Chair, and Mrs. Philip Snowden and Mr. Glyn-Jones speaking. A good report of this meeting appeared in the Standard.

LANGPORT. The Langport branch held its first meeting on Tuesday, the 30th ult., Mr. and Mrs. Busch-Michell entertained the members and friends in Huish House. Mrs. Green-Armytage and I both spoke, and the resolution was carried with one dissentient voice. Mrs. H. G. Wodd, the secretary of this branch, has done some excellent work in the neighbourhood, and owing to her energetic management arrangements for further meetings are already being made.

In the East Somerset constituency there still remain Shepton and Wincanton to be worked, but otherwise we have evidence of interest and support throughout the constituency.

CLEVEDON. This week we are conducting a campaign in Clevedon. We have already held one meeting there, where Mrs. Green-Armytage and I were the speakers. Our resolution was carried by 35 votes to 4. We have meetings arranged for Monday, the 5th, and Tuesday, the 6th. On Tuesday evening I am to open a discussion in the East Somerset Debating Society. Only one lady is to be allowed to speak, and we are looking forward to an interesting debate!

On Wednesday, the 7th, Mr. King—Member for North Somerset—is receiving a deputation arranged by the Clevedon Society.

K. M. S. ROBERTSON. The Bristol Branch is organising a propaganda campaign in the Bristol East Division (Mr. C. Hobhouse's Constituency). Mrs. Cowmeadow, with a number of local helpers, has been very busy distributing literature at works gates and meetings. A brisk canvass has been organised with a view to holding a public meeting and a drawing-room meeting this week. Open-air meetings are to be held with the permission of the directors at the gates of several large works. We have received a very kindly welcome in the division and unexpected help from various quarters.

ELIZA C. SEWINGTON.

East Midlands. FORMATION OF NEW SOCIETIES. Active work is being done in this Federation in preparation for three public meetings at which Mrs. Fawcett is speaking in Peterborough, Oundle and Melton Mowbray on the 27th, 28th and 29th of February respectively. I have spoken at two drawing-room meetings in Peterborough, one at the Deanery, and the other at Mrs. English's, Orton, Longueville; already twenty-three intending members of the prospective society have given in their names. In addition to these meetings, I have been fortunate enough to be given opportunities of addressing several different organisations. The Dean of Peterborough has promised to take the chair for Mrs. Fawcett.

Following on work done at Oundle in the autumn, when I addressed two drawing-room and one public meeting, a society has now been formed. At the meeting for Mrs. Fawcett on February 28th the Lady Knightley, of Fawsley, will preside; the new society is looking forward to a substantial increase in membership. Melton Mowbray I find a very difficult place. Spade work was done in the autumn by Miss Gill and Miss Clarkson, but it is not easy to rouse people to any interest in our question—however, I have been promised a drawing-room meeting on the 19th, and requests to be allowed to address different organisations have met with a cordial response. I have already spoken at two meetings, and the Men's and Women's Liberal Associations have arranged for me to speak to them on the 12th and 13th, the only refusal being from the Constitutional and Unionist Association.

M. H. RENTON.

West Lancashire, West Cheshire, and North Wales. ORGANISATION IN THE CHORLEY AND BLACKPOOL CONSTITUENCIES. Very considerable progress has been made during the last month in the North Lancashire constituencies of Chorley and Blackpool. The utmost feudal conservatism and real fear of new ideas has made it up-hill work. The Chorley Society is just about to affiliate to the National Union, and its first piece of work is the organisation of a deputation which Lord Balcarres has consented to receive. I am afraid that some of those who have consented to go on the deputation do not see their way to anything broader than the Conciliation Bill, but if they can convince Lord Balcarres that his constituency is ready for that, and can persuade him to abandon his present attitude, it will be a great gain.

Miss Thompson's most successful work in obtaining signatures to a memorial from the Councillors and leading Conservatives in six or eight places in the constituency, will immensely increase the effectiveness of the appeal to Lord Balcarres.

Twenty-eighty out of the thirty-two Town Councillors in Chorley signed this petition, and our only disappointment has been that owing to the opposition of a small minority, they refused to discuss the resolution in the Town Council.

Much of my time since Christmas has been spent in Fleetwood and other places in the Blackpool constituency. The Blackpool Society has at last prevailed upon Mr. Ashley to receive a deputation, and here again our case will be immensely strengthened by a memorial addressed to Mr. Ashley and very widely signed, chiefly of course by Mr. Ashley's own supporters. Mr. Ashley has shown an uncertain attitude of mind in the past, but we hope the effect of this deputation and the evidence of the wishes of his supporters may steady him in our support.

We are very grateful to Miss Ashton for coming to Fleetwood on January 30th to address the first public meeting in support of women's suffrage ever held there. Our chairman was the President of the Local Conservative Association. We had a crowded room, and the result was that the infant branch in Fleetwood can now be formally affiliated, having reached the necessary twenty-five members.

Mrs. Roberts, of Poulton-le-Fylde, a member of the Blackpool Committee, very kindly invited me to speak at a drawing-room meeting at her house, and we hope there will be several new members of the Blackpool Society in consequence.

Everywhere in this very Conservative constituency objection to suffrage on the lines of the Conciliation Bill is melting away, and the wide measure there is still a fairly solid opposition in many quarters. While Miss Thompson and I have been working the memorial in Lytham and St. Annes, we have been making preliminary enquiries which we confidently hope will lead to meetings either public or private, in both these places in the near future. I should not like to end my report without saying how greatly the success of the Fleetwood meeting was due to the indefatigable work of Miss Colquitt in distributing handbills.

[EDITH ESKRIDGE.

Surrey, Sussex and Hants. A NEW SOCIETY. I have spent the last week in having a kind of "preliminary center" at suffrage work in Seaford, Sussex. Miss Lucy Robinson, M.A., very kindly lent me her large school-room at "The Downs School," and in spite of a regular snow blizzard, we had a very well filled room there on Friday afternoon. Miss F. de G. Merrifield was in the chair, and I spoke on "Why We Want the Vote and Our Chance of Getting it During 1912." Many girls in their names as members of the nucleus of a society has been formed with Miss Oley, The Chalet, Seaford, as Hon. Secretary. I am to return in May, and hold a public meeting in the Church Institute, which the vicar has very kindly offered to lend me free of charge.

BEATRICE M. DEMPSTER. Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Parsons entertained a meeting at Forest Row on January 11th, when Lady Brassey presided, and Lord Robert Cecil spoke, re-iterating an now inconsistency of anti-suffragists condemning women's votes as interfering with their legitimate activities, and urging them to undertake public work in Local Government. He preferred the household franchise, but would think it insufficient for women if men obtained adult suffrage.

Mr. Flugel took the chair at the monthly meeting of the REDHILL AND RIGGATE Society on the 15th, and Mrs. Not-Bover spoke. The Chairman traced our movement back to Plato's days, when he discussed women's position in the State, and anti-suffragists reminded Socrates that political power is a male function. Socrates disagreed, and modern scientists find only insignificant differences between the mental faculties of the two sexes. Mrs. Not-Bover explained the National Union policy with regard to the Conciliation Bill and Reform Bill, and dwelt on women's great civic services in public work and their legal disabilities. The resolution was carried, one con.

Professor Urwick spoke on "Women's Present Status" in Mrs. Klein's drawing-room at Reigate, discussing the effect of their enfranchisement on the problems affecting them.

On the 23rd the Rev. J. C. Thompson presided over a crowded meeting at BEXHILL, when Mrs. Swanwick spoke on the political situation, laws affecting women, housing, and the Referendum.

The same day the first general meeting of the PURLEY Society took place at "Arnside." The membership was announced as fifty. Mrs. Mullins described recent legislation favouring Norwegian women, and the same day need for juster laws. The President (Mrs. Howard-Hayward) took the chair.

The GODALMING annual meeting was held on January 25th. The report recorded constant work and a growing membership. There was a moderate balance in hand. Lady Chance contributed an interesting paper on the political situation, and the work of the Press for our cause. The Mayor presided.

On the 26th Mrs. Fawcett and Lord Robert Cecil addressed a large audience in Dome, BARRINGTON. The following Societies were represented on the platform:—Women's Freedom League, Sussex Men's League, Church League, Free Church League, Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, London Graduates' Union for Women's Suffrage, National Union of Women Workers, Women's Local Government Association, British Women's Temperance Association, Women's Co-operative Guild, Brighton and Hove Women's Liberal Association, Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, East Sussex Women's Suffrage Society, Surrey, Sussex and Hants Federation, also the Town Council. Mr. Debenham, K.C., being absent, sent a cordial message, and the Deputy-Mayor and Mayor of Hove telegraphed and wrote regretting non-attendance. Lord Abercromby presided, and the Hon.

John Gordon, M.P., proposed the vote of thanks. The Sussex National Union Societies sent delegates, and the hall was gay with banners and flowers. A financial profit was secured.

The Richmond Procession was swelled by a number of contingents from Surrey Societies in the Federation. There was a splendid array of most artistic banners. MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY MEMBERS.

On January 24th Mrs. Pilcher addressed a meeting of Women Liberals at Chertsey. About 50 or 60 were present. The Resolution was carried unanimously. Finding only one woman belonged to a Suffrage Society, Mrs. Pilcher urged them to join Weybridge, their nearest Branch. Many are willing to do this, and we hope soon to gain many new members from Chertsey.

On February 1st the National Union helped the C.U.W.F.A. to arrange a drawing-room meeting at Soberton Towers, Hants. Mrs. and Miss Bashford had a notable and large gathering. Lady Selborne presided, and Miss Hefenden (C.U.W.F.A.) and Miss N. O'Shea (N.U.W.S.S.) were the speakers. The resolution in favour of the amendment to include women in the Reform Bill was passed, with two dissentients. Many COMMON CAUSES were sold, and literature was in demand.

Manchester and District. OLDHAM. Miss Marjory Lees has given a donation of £4 16s. 2d. to the Society for the distribution of literature.

Bournemouth Society. The weekly "at home" was held in the Avenue Assembly Room on Wednesday, January 24th. Miss Howes being hostess for the occasion. Dr. Eden Paul, of Parkstone, delivered a stirring address dealing with women's enfranchisement from the standpoint of a member of the People's Suffrage Federation. There was a good attendance of members and non-members. Dr. Paul spoke of the referendum as an "instrument of retrogression" because it always implied an appeal from a comparatively educated body of legislators to a comparatively ill-educated democracy.

By-Elections.

Result:—Mr. J. M. Hogge (L.) ... 5,064  
Mr. J. G. Jameson (U.) ... 4,139

Liberal Majority ... 925

By the result of the poll East Edinburgh continues in its support of Women's Suffrage, and in the new member of Parliament we have one who has emphatically declared his belief in equal voting rights for men and women. We are thankful that the election is now over for the cold has been intense, so much so that the night before the poll it was quite impossible to get a crowd to stand for any length of time to listen to a speaker. Despite the weather, however, all the polling stations were manned during the entire day, manifestos were distributed and COMMON CAUSES sold. The campaign has shown in a striking manner the great amount of support which we have among all classes in the constituency. No opposition has been encountered except from West Edinburgh members of the Anti-Suffrage League.

Mr. Jameson, the Conservative candidate has found that Women's Suffrage is of deeper interest to the electors than he had believed and it is to be hoped that before standing again he will modify his views on the subject. It is impossible to thank all those by name who have helped us during the election, but among speakers I should like to mention Dr. Inglis, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Miss Stewart Paterson, Mr. William Lowson, Dr. Glasse and Mr. Mr. J. Dan Easson. One of the things which has been of most use to us during the election is the attitude of the "Edinburgh Evening News," which has reported our meetings fully and accurately, and has shown its full understanding of the political action and policy of the National Union.

ALICE LOW.

The "Labour Leader."

The following passages occur in an article in this week's Labour Leader, by MR. JAMES MYLLES:—

"Political equality between the sexes is the very foundation of our Socialist ideals. When we talk of the people we mean the whole people not one sex alone. Our demand for economic freedom is not a demand to maintain one sex in subjection. The Socialist argues not on behalf of the sweated man or the sweated woman, but of the sweated worker. Our members on local authorities do not fight for the necessitous boys, but for the necessitous children. Socialism has linked up the claims of men and women together as no other political theory has done, and so when Electoral Reform is to be dealt with, our help goes first to those who need it most, for that class who are disfranchised as a class the battle must be waged.

Electoral injustice exists for men, but only as individuals; electoral injustice exists for women not as individuals, but as a sex.







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Caxton Hall, Westminster. The proceeds will be devoted to the 'Younger Suffragists' Fund (1912) for the salary and expenses of the National Union Organiser in Devon and Cornwall. Gifts of cakes, sweets, butter, etc., flowers or little articles for the oddments stall will be most welcome. All communications should be addressed to the organisers, Miss M. C. Pyffe and Miss S. Bonnell, 13, Roxburghe Mansion, Kensington Court, W.

THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Beatrice Gadsby, B.A. Hon. Treasurer—Miss Monica Whately. Office—51, Blandford Street, Baker Street, W. Members are asked to make known the new office address. Office hours 5 to 6 on Tuesdays and Fridays or by appointment. Please note that the reception for members and their friends will take place on Saturday, February 17th, at 20, Hanover Square, W., 3.30 to 6.30. Miss Abadam has kindly consented to speak and Mrs. Morgan Dockrel and Miss Fitzsimons to act as hostesses—no members should make a point of bringing anti-suffrage friends.

Forthcoming Meetings

ARRANGED BY THE NATIONAL UNION.

(The meetings are given only a fortnight in advance.)

- FEBRUARY 8. Birmingham—The Farm, Sparkbrook—Miss Lloyd's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. Ring, Miss Southall (chair). Keewick—Battersby Lecture Hall—"Some Objections to W.S."—Rev. Taylor Herd—"Women's responsibility now and after enfranchisement"—Miss Sidney Knight. Manchester—Midland Hall—Suffrage Bazaar. 12.30. Wantage—Victoria Cross Gallery—Debate—Miss Gladys Pott (N.L.O.W.S.) v. A. D. Lindsay, Esq. (N.U.W.S.S.), P. Wroughton, Esq. (chair). Bridlington—Rountree and Taylor's Café—Miss Abadam. Menai Bridge—Miss Lampert's drawing-room meeting—Miss A. Maude Royden. Farnboro—Town Hall—Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Prof. de Sumichrast, Mrs. Dempser, Countess of Selborne (chair). Bristol—Bedminster—Mrs. Glass's parlour meeting. Afternoon.

- FEBRUARY 9. Birmingham—Mrs. Thompson's drawing-room meeting—Miss Abadam. Harrogate—Spa Rooms—Miss Abadam. Letchworth—Pixmore Institute—At Home to meet Mrs. Rackham and H. N. Brailsford, Esq. Manchester—Midland Hall—Suffrage Bazaar. FEBRUARY 10. Southport—Congregational School, Chapel Street—Rummage Sale. Leeds—Y.M.C.A. annual meeting—Miss Abadam. Manchester—Midland Hall—Suffrage Bazaar. FEBRUARY 12. Stevenage—"The Chestnuts"—Mrs. Wathen. Wakefield—The Laurels, St. John's North—Whist Drive. Great Yarmouth—Savoy Hotel—Mrs. Rackham. FEBRUARY 13. Newcastle-on-Tyne—Drawing-room Cafe, Northumberland Street—Mrs. and Miss Pease's drawing-room meeting—Miss I. O. Ford, Gerald Stoney, Esq., F.R.S. (chair). South Shields—Congregational Hall—Miss I. O. Ford. Hexham—Miss Robb's drawing-room meeting—Miss C. M. Gordon. Huntingdon—Town Hall—Miss Sterling, W. J. Mirrlees, Esq., H. C. Jones, Esq. (chair). Melton Mowbray—Basford's Laundry—Mrs. Renton. FEBRUARY 14. Plymouth—Preveli Rock Council School. Birmingham—Council House, Handsworth—Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Rabone (chair). Bath—Post Office Chambers, Northgate Street—Mrs. Skemp. Bournemouth—Assembly Rooms, The Avenue—At Home. Newcastle-on-Tyne—Cresbie's Cafe, Northumberland Street—Miss I. O. Ford on "W.S. this session". Stocksfield—The Red House—Mrs. Adam's drawing-room meeting—Miss I. O. Ford. Knutsford—Holmes Chapel—Miss M. Robertson, B.A., J. R. Tomlinson, Esq. (chair). Marple—Girls' Institute—"Woman as Citizen"—Miss Lisa Ker, Miss G. Richardson (chair). Birmingham—10, Easy Row—Franchise Club. Scarborough—St. Nicholas House—Whist Drive. Fleet—Wesleyan School—Annual meeting—Miss D. Edwards, Mrs. Griffiths Baker (chair). Bangor—Penrhyon Hall—Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. F. A. Steel, the Mayor (chair). Portsmouth—Council Schools, Garnier Street—Mrs. Kingswell, Mrs. Croker (chair). Dorking—Public Hall—The Lady Willoughby de Broke, Rev. A. E. N. Simms. Afternoon.

- FEBRUARY 15. Lancaster—Friends' Hall, Fenton Street—White Elephant Tea. Shotley Bridge—Miss Walton Wilson's drawing-room meeting—Miss I. O. Ford. Consett—Swainston's Café—Miss I. O. Ford. Sunderland—St. George's Hall—Miss A. Maude Royden, R. A. Bartram, Esq. (chair). Llandudno—Town Hall—Mrs. Philip Snowden, E. E. Bone, Esq. (chair). Knutsford—King's Coffee House—Mrs. Annot Robinson. Camberley and District—The Rectory, Frimley—Annual meeting. FEBRUARY 16. Gateshead—Mrs. Spence Watson's drawing-room meeting—Miss A. Maude Royden. Huddersfield—Town Hall reception—Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Miss Siddon (chair). Letchworth—Pixmore Institute—concert and dramatic performance (A.P.L.). Worthing—The Literary Institute—"Middle Class Women"—Councillor Margaret Ashton, Councillor Ellen Chapman (chair). Crowborough—"Grazeley"—drawing-room meeting—Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A. FEBRUARY 17. Stocksfield—The Institute—Suffrage Play, "Man and Woman"—local amateurs. Croydon—Large Public Hall—Sweated Industries Exhibition. 3.30. Lantern lecture by J. J. Mallon, Esq. (Sec. Anti-Sweating League). Croydon—Large Public Hall—Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A., The Deputy Mayor (chair). FEBRUARY 19. Melton Mowbray—Mrs. Renton's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. Renton. Colwyn Bay—Café Royal—annual business meeting. 7.30. Address by Miss Lampert. FEBRUARY 20. Southport—Town Hall—Lecture, "Joan of Arc"—Miss A. Maude Royden. York—Mrs. Wilkinson's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. Rackham. Bristol—Villa, Whiteladies Road—Lecture, "Unjust Laws"—Miss J. M. Barrett. FEBRUARY 21. Thetford—Public Hall—Mrs. Heitland, Mr. Mirrlees, Mrs. Rackham. Bath—Post Office Chambers, Northgate Street—"The Albert Hall Demonstration". Bournemouth—Assembly Rooms, The Avenue—"At Home". Letchworth—Howard Hall—"The Sex War"—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A. Portsmouth—Ashburton Road Schools—E. Davison, Esq., Miss Hattrell (chair).

- FEBRUARY 8. LONDON. Kensington—Allen Street Schools—Mrs. Stanbury, Rev. Llewellyn Smith, W. J. Johnson, Esq. (chair). N. Hackney—48, Clapton Common, N.—Miss G. Dykes Speer, W. King, Esq. (chair). Lambeth—Bolwell Road, Lambeth Road—open-air meeting—Miss Helen Ward. Millwall—Primitive Methodist Schoolroom, Maria Street—Miss Margery Goddard. Highgate—3, Holy Terrace—Practice of suffrage songs. FEBRUARY 9. Central and South Hackney—League of Young Liberals, 216, Mare Street, N.E.—W.S. meeting—Mrs. Gimingham, M.A. Central and South Hackney—Enfield Road Schools—Kingsland Ward—Mrs. Gimingham, M.A. Southwark—St. George's Circus—Open-air meeting—Mrs. Stambury, Miss H. D. Cuckle. N. Kensington—Mrs. Waley's "At Home"—The present situation—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A. FEBRUARY 13. Kensington—Empress Rooms—London Society's reception—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., Miss Cecily Corbett, B.A., The Hon. Mrs. Franklin (chair). Muswell Hill—Athenaeum—Reception—Mrs. Fawcett, Ellis J. Griffith, Esq., K.C., M.P., Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, and others. Wandsworth—Town Hall—Lady Willoughby de Broke, Miss C. D. Corbett, T. Gugenheim, Esq., E. Wood, Esq., J.P. (chair). FEBRUARY 15. Central and S. Hackney—St. Augustine's Hall, Victoria Park Road—Committee "At Home". Southwark—Marshallsea Road—Open-air meeting—Miss Dawson. Windsor—Clewer Hall—H. Baillie Weaver, Esq. FEBRUARY 16. Lambeth—Free Church Schoolroom, Paradise Road, Clapham Road—Mrs. Rogers. FEBRUARY 19. Bermondsey—The Triangle, Grange Road—Open-air meeting—Miss H. D. Cuckle, Miss Gloyd. Tower Hamlets—Ratcliff Settlement E.—"At Home"—Miss Susan Lawrence—Recitation, music. FEBRUARY 20. Kensington—Empress Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel—London Society's reception—The Lady Frances Balfour, Miss H. D. Cuckle, Miss Janet Thomson, B.A., Miss Clementina Black (chair). FEBRUARY 21. Lambeth—Bolusall Road, Lambeth Road—Open-air meeting.

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- FEBRUARY 8. Edinburgh—Café Hall, Princes Street—Annual meeting—Mrs. G. F. Abbott (Miss Lamond). FEBRUARY 9. Edinburgh—Mrs. Charles Somerville's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. G. F. Abbott. Glasgow—Office, 202, Hope Street—Miss A. Stuart Paterson. Inverness—St. Margaret's—Paper, "Olive Schreiner's 'Woman and Labour'"—Mrs. James Fraser. FEBRUARY 13. Edinburgh—The Misses Kemp's drawing-room meeting—Mrs. G. F. Abbott. Crieff—Campbell's Tea Rooms—Annual meeting—Miss Kirby. FEBRUARY 16. Glasgow—Office, 622, Hope Street—Mrs. Hunter's "At Home".

IRELAND.

- FEBRUARY 8. Dublin—33, Molesworth Street—Irish W.S. and Local Government Association—Committee meeting. 11.30.

MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE UNION.

- FEBRUARY 8. Kirkcaldy—Liberal Association—Mrs. Renton. Colne—Women's Co-operative Guild—Miss I. O. Ford. FEBRUARY 12. Melton Mowbray—Women's Liberal Association—Mrs. Renton, Miss I. S. A. Beaver. FEBRUARY 14. New Wortley—Liberal Association—Mrs. Parrish. Bristol—Temperance Hall, Gloucester Road, Bishopston—Debate—Miss Helen Fraser. FEBRUARY 15. Leeds—Central Liberal Club, Quebec Street—League of Young Liberals—Mrs. Renton. FEBRUARY 16. Oldham—Lyceum—Class Teachers' Association—Dr. Olive Claydon. FEBRUARY 18. Birmingham—Bristol Street A.B.C. Adult School—Mrs. Ring. FEBRUARY 20. Birmingham—Digbeth Institute—Men's meeting—Mrs. Osler. Oldham—Queen Street Literary Society—Miss Healey, L.L.A. FEBRUARY 21. Peterborough—Co-operative Hall—Women's Co-operative Guild—Mrs. Renton, Miss I. S. A. Beaver. Bristol—16, Brunswick Square—League of Young Liberals—Debate—W. C. H. Cross, Esq., L.L.B. v. H. Trapnell, Esq., L.L.B. 8.0.

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OWING to the action of the Censor, the 'Benefit Performance,' which was to have started the fund to ensure the continued life of the International Suffrage Shop at 15, Adam Street, Strand, had to be given at a dead loss. All, therefore, who consider the Shop worthy of existence, are asked to contribute to our Fund as generously as possible. Contributors' List will be published.



## THE CONCILIATION BILL.

To counteract MISREPRESENTATION, Suffragists and the general public should be made acquainted with its provisions and effect. Broadcast distribution of the two-colour explanatory leaflet just drawn up by Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A., is the best means of doing so. To be had only from THE WILLIAM MORRIS PRESS, LTD., 42, ALBERT STREET, MANCHESTER, at the prices following:—250 3s. 6d., 500 5s., 1,000 9s., 2,000 17s., 3,000 24s., 5,000 37s. 6d., all carriage paid.

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